

The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME I.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY JULY 30, 1871.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.
As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her limitless resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and indiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

BANKS.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY
Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturday Nights.....6 to 8 o'clock.

POETRY.

WOMAN.

BY MONNIE C.

Woman's untiring lot hath been
The song of every land;
None will on earth complete the theme,
So artless, yet so grand.

Her lowly duties but proclaim
Her pure, her gentle mind;
Whilst man, more stern, more purchase more
Too often proves unkind.

Where is the warrior that hath borne
Defeat with smiling face?
A smile through life has woman worn
Is undervalued grace.

The glow-worm lights the cheerless scene
That makes life's hour so brief;
The peaceful dove will come to die
Beneath some fatal dart.

Then fear not, woman, unto thee
The peaceful dove will come;
Blessings descend thee here, are free
In thy celestial home.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

The subject of the following sketch is now a candidate for Congress from the third Congressional District of Galveston, Texas.—Ed. Lor.

RECORD OF HON. RICHARD NELSON.

This prominent gentleman was born in Key West, Monroe county, Florida, in the year 1842, and is now twenty-nine years of age. His father was a native of Spain, and his mother was a Virginian. At the age of two years Mr. Nelson's father died; his mother at that time belonged to a man named L. W. Smith, a prominent lawyer of Key West, and an advocate of the American Colonization Society, of Liberia. At the age of ten years Mr. Nelson attended a school at Key West, opened there for the free people of color, and soon showed his talents, which were seen and appreciated by his teacher. He remained a close attendant of this school for three years. At the age of thirteen years he accompanied a party of United States officers on a surveying expedition, and on his return moved from Key West to Atlanta, Georgia; from here he went to Herkimer county, New York, to attend school, where he remained until just before the war broke out, when he accompanied a gentleman named Clark to Columbus, Mississippi, where Clark shamefully betrayed him, in selling him to a man named Shelton, by whom he was brought to Texas, where he remained during the war with Mr. Walker, Storey, of Leon county. Mr. Nelson remained one year with the widow of Mr. Storey after the war was over, and took leave of her to go and see his mother.

He arrived at Galveston in January, 1866, where he went into business; and here it was that his active mind and energy soon brought him prominently before the public and his own people on the question of reconstruction. He soon became one of the acknowledged leaders of his race in Texas. Mr. Nelson has considerable ability and talent, and was recently elected a Justice of the Peace for this county. He took the position he occupies, in connection with the political interests of the State, from a sense of duty, which he could not well resist; from the peculiar state of political affairs here. Mr. Nelson is a colored man, holding a responsible position in this State. His highest ambition is the elevation of his race from their former despondency and degradation to high attainments in education, and the proper discharge of their duties of citizenship in this great and free Republic.

John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was born in New York, June 9th, 1792. He made his first appearance on any stage, in the Park Theater, New York, in 1809, being then in his seventeenth year. He wrote many dramas and tragedies, and operatic dramas, and at different periods in his life was connected with the weekly and monthly press. The famous song with which his name is inseparably connected, occurred in an operatic drama, entitled "Clara; or, the Maid of Milan." He died on the 1st of April, 1852.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Gen. R. K. Scott states that he recently found on a plantation near Charleston, S. C., a man working as a common field hand who was highly cultivated, and capable of speaking and writing 10 languages, Greek and Arabic among them. He earned so little that he was forced to teach school in the evening to support himself in the simplest manner. Clocks were first used in monasteries. The word original meant bell; and the two—clock and bell—in calling their inmates to their devotions performed the same office. There were, however, tower-clocks; not small ones for apartments. One was set up in France, in 1374, and created a great excitement, being the wonder of the age. The maker of it was made a nobleman for his services in constructing such an extraordinary piece of workmanship. The first one in England, was during the reign of Edward I., and was placed in the tower opposite Westminster Palace. The hour-glass and sun-dial had long been in common use; but this was the first thing which could be called a clock, except the water-clocks, one of which had been brought home from France by Richard Cesar de Lion.

HOW A HOG SWEATS.—A hog sweats, not like a horse or a man, but through his fore legs. There is a spot on each leg, just below the knee, in the form of a sieve; through this the sweat passes off, and it is necessary that this be kept open. If it gets closed, as is sometimes the case, the hog will get sick. To cure him, simply open the pores. This is done by rubbing and washing with warm water.

FUN AND FANCY.

THE JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

THE RAT TARIER.

These dear little pets of the dog perswasun are natiffs ov the ile ov Grate Britain.

They are born there with grate precision and purity ov karakter, hav a pedigree as klean as the queen's, and as free from spots as a nun tin dipper.

A rat tarrier who could ketch 97 rates a day, with a rust on his pedigree, ain't worth no half a muzk in market az one with a pure set of ancestors, who couldn't ketch only 43 rats.

It is hard work for a kussid phool tew see this, but it takes edukashun tew see these things.

A man without edukashun kan stand out doors in a klear night and count the moon, and he won't see enny-thing but a grate chunk ov light sumthing bigger than a kartwheel.

But you let an edukated man stan out there by his side, and he kan see turnpikes, and toll gates, and torch-lit processions, and wimmin's rites, and convensions, and municipal rings, and koporasun thieving in it.

Edukashun is bully.
The rat tarrier iz not so much dog, az a personal matter, az the Newfoundland iz, but he haz more grit to the square inch.

Just so the hornet haz got more sting tew them than a shanghi pullet haz, and an angworm haz more grit in them than an hanakonda haz. Natur bosses these jobs, and natur never undertakes a kontrakt. There is one thing I alwas did like natur for, she don't take the trouble tew explain. She don't object tew personasking questions, and guessing at things, but if enny boddie asks her whi a frog kan jump further at one pighet than a tuck kan, she tells the pighet (if she tells him ennything) never tew bet on the tuck, unless he wants tew looze his munny.

I never haz had the happiness yet to own a rat tarrier even, in fakt I hav allus been poor, and haven't been beforehand enuff tew tew own a dog.

I mean sun time tew hew a rat tarrier, and then I suppose, to enjoy myself, I shall have tew git munny myself. This iz the way with all the luxury ov life, one luxury makes another one necessary. Thar iz one thing certain, if I ever do own a Newfoundland, or a rat tarrier, they hav got tew be thoroughbred. I must hav got tew be thoroughbred, including their mother-in-law, and if there is a blot on their reputashun, as big as a di spot, the dog won't sute me. I must hav the pedigree all rite, if the dog ain't with a kuss.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office Sup't of Public Education,
[Third Division,]
Opelousas, La., July 14, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I send you a statement of public schools in St. Landry during the half year just ended. Great credit is due to the Parish School Directors, Messrs. Anderson, Mayo, Talman, Bell and McNeil, for the industry and public spirit they have shown. I desire here to record my indebtedness to them for assistance rendered to me in my duties as Division Superintendent.

Most of the schools are now suspended in consequence of the hot weather, for repairs, and because the teachers' fund is exhausted. On the first Monday in September next, with a replenished treasury, and with renewed energy on the part of teachers and pupils, schools will be re-opened. Some changes in location and in teachers are contemplated. Ample accommodations and able teachers are to be provided for both white and colored children. Schools for the latter are proposed at Prairie Laurent, Grand Coteau and Waxia.

I shall always be glad to receive any suggestions from citizens and directors, concerning openings for schools, situations for teachers, or difficulties which may occur. The people are urged to afford the School Directors and teachers the kindest co-operation; accord them all honor for their work's sake; send your children punctually to school, and encourage in every way the work of public education.

The law says every man's child shall have an education, and the glory of our country is its free school system. It will not be long before public sentiment will rebuke severely the man who neglects to send his children to school.

Location.	Teacher.	Sal. p. mo.	Pupils.
Opelousas, C. A. Frazer,		\$100	50
" "	W. G. Bell,	100	68
" "	Miss C. Leveir,	50	27
Coult. Croche, W. C. McDowell,		75	28
Big Cane, Frank Carter,		75	32
Bayou Chicot, Kate S. Cushman,		50	34
" "	Wm. Thomas,	50	27
Metairie, T. J. Lacey,		60	50
" "	R. M. Frazer,	50	27
Plaquemine, J. W. Swindall,		75	24
Prud. City, Henry Bennett,		50	32
Bayou Bourd, B. R. Day,		50	27
Courtableau, S. D. Thoms,		75	18
Waxia, C. LeG. Goodrich,		50	28
Big Ridge, Joseph Chant,		50	34
Grand Prairie, Aug. Labadie,		40	34
Fagnetaigue, C. J. Humbley,		50	26
Butter Creek, Mary E. Butler,		50	28
Prat. Mamou, Matilda E. Teal,		50	26
Ville Plate, John F. Shaw,		75	40
Washington, Mrs. E. Broster,		75	40
Prat. Mamou, Matilda E. Teal,		50	26
Bellvue, Chas. H. Burton,		40	28
Grand Coteau, J. J. Barry,		60	23

Besides the teachers named above, the Board has had in employ, for a portion of the time, Mr. F. M. Singleton, Mrs. L. S. Webb, Chas. F. Lutz, Rev. T. G. Lacey, and perhaps others, giving a force of twenty-eight public school teachers.

I have not complete reports but am confident that over eight hundred children have been during this time under instruction in our parish free schools, with a pay roll of about fifteen hundred dollars per month. This is a record which has never been excelled in the parish, and reflects great credit upon all concerned. Take notice that the best friends of the people are those who take care of their children; the best friends of the government are those who labor to make its citizens intelligent, virtuous, industrious and enterprising.

There is a grand future for our country if the press, the pulpit and the public school combine to accomplish this work.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. K. DIOSKY,

Sup't. Pub. Education, 3d Div.

Although coaches, properly so-called, were not introduced into England before 1580, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, yet the ladies in England used to ride in carriages called whirlicotes, for we find it recorded that in 1380 the mother of Richard II., who accompanied him in his flight, rode in a vehicle so designated. Strange as the notion may seem to us now, riding in coaches was considered so effeminate in men that in 1601, a year before Queen Elizabeth died, an Act of Parliament was passed to prohibit them from indulging in so effeminate a luxury—and twenty-five years afterward hackney coaches were introduced.

LAW.

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY)

No. 97.

An Act

Reorganizing the Police Juries of this State, prescribing the number thereof and the mode of election, and fixing their duties and compensation.

(Continued from Last Number.)

atives of the State of Louisiana, there shall be elected by the qualified electors in each parish in this State, the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson excepted, by general ticket, five police jurors, who shall have been two years consecutively next pending the day of election residents of their respective parishes, no two of whom shall reside in the same police jury ward, as the parishes are now divided into police jury wards which police jury wards shall remain and constitute justice of the peace wards.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That the police jury shall elect from their own number a president, who shall perform all the duties now required by law of presidents of police juries, and shall be subject to all the penalties and forfeitures for a failure to perform his duties as president of the police jury that presidents of the police jury are now subject to.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1871, and afterward on the first Monday of the month next succeeding their election, the members elected according to the provisions of this act shall meet at the court-houses of their respective parishes, and organize, and proceed to the discharge of their duties, and if their failure to organize at the time then those who did meet shall fix some other time, not to exceed one month, and cause said members appointed or elected as provided by this act, to be notified by the sheriff of such time of meeting, and on that day they shall meet and organize; provided, that any three of such members shall constitute a quorum, and shall organize and proceed to business.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc. That any vacancy that may occur by death, removal, resignation or for other lawful cause of either of said police jurors, shall be filled as vacancies in such positions are now filled.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc. That each of such members of the police jury shall, during the time they are in actual session, be entitled to five dollars per day, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury of their respective parishes not otherwise appropriated, on the warrant of each member sworn to be correct, countersigned by the president to be correct, and the president's warrant to be countersigned by at least two of the other members to be correct, and any failure without legal excuse, of any member of the police jury to attend at the sessions of the police jury fixed by law or legally ordered otherwise, shall forfeit ten dollars per day for every day he so fails to attend, which amount shall be recovered before any competent court at the suit of the parish, and it shall be the duty of the president of the police jury to notify the district attorney pro tem of such failure to attend, who shall proceed at once to collect the same. And such member shall not be entitled to draw his per diem as long as there is any part of the fine above fixed unpaid, and he shall not avoid such fine by resigning after the penalty has accrued, and provided further, that the police juries shall not be paid per diem in any parish in the State for more than thirty days in any one year, and that the members shall not be entitled to any mileage; but when a member resides more than fifteen miles from the courthouse, he shall be allowed one additional day's per diem at each regular session of the police jury he may attend.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc. That the police jury reorganized by this act, shall have and perform all

the powers and duties prescribed by the laws now in force, and be subject to all the obligations, fines and forfeitures now prescribed by law against police juries failing to perform their duties.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved April 27, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOYER,

Secretary of State.

No. 98.

An Act

To incorporate the city of Shreveport, define its limits, and provide for its better police and municipal government.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That all of that district of country contained within the following limits, to-wit: From where the half line running north through section thirty-five (35) would strike, if continued, Cross bayou on the north or west bank; thence south on said line to the centre of section two (2) thence east to the half mile corner section six (6) township seventeen (17), range thirteen (13), west; thence north to the northwest corner of section six; thence east on the township line to the east bank of Bayou Pierre; thence along said bayou across Red River; thence up east bank of Red River to a point opposite the north bank of Cross Bayou; thence across Red River to the northwest bank of Cross Bayou; thence up the north bank of said bayou to point of starting, shall be included within the corporate limits of the city of Shreveport.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc. That the inhabitants of the city of Shreveport, laid out as above, are hereby constituted and declared to be a corporation and politic in fact and law, by the name and style of "the city of Shreveport," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession; shall be capable of suing and being sued, and of prosecuting and defending in all courts of actions and matters whatsoever; may purchase, receive by donation, and hold property of all kinds, within and without the city; also may have and use a common seal.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc. That the government of the city of Shreveport and the administration of its affairs shall be vested in a mayor and four administrators, to-wit: one of public accounts, one of assessments, and said mayor and administrators shall be elected or appointed as hereinafter provided, and shall form the Council of the city of Shreveport. The Governor shall by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint the mayor and four administrators, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday in November, 1872, or until their successors are elected and qualified. On the first Monday of November, 1872, there shall be an election for administrators of finance and assessments, and every two years thereafter, and on the first Monday of November, 1873, there shall be an election for mayor, the administrators of improvements and public accounts; and every two years thereafter said officers, when elective, shall be elected at large by the qualified voters of the city of Shreveport as constituted by this act. The mayor and administrators, before entering upon the duties of their offices, respectively, shall take and subscribe before the court having probate jurisdiction in the parish of Caddo, or before the judge thereof in chambers, the oath prescribed by article one hundred of the constitution of this State, and will faithfully perform the duties and discharge the obligations imposed upon them by this act, and with the exception of the mayor, shall moreover give bond, as hereinafter more particularly prescribed and directed.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	4 mos	5 mos	6 mos	7 mos	8 mos	9 mos	10 mos	11 mos	12 mos
One	\$4	7	10	13	16	19	22	25	28	31	34	37
Two	8	14	20	26	32	38	44	50	56	62	68	74
Three	12	21	30	39	48	57	66	75	84	93	102	111
Four	16	28	40	52	64	76	88	100	112	124	136	148
Five	20	35	50	65	80	95	110	125	140	155	170	185
Six	24	42	60	78	96	114	132	150	168	186	204	222
Seven	28	50	70	90	110	130	150	170	190	210	230	250
Eight	32	56	80	104	128	152	176	200	224	248	272	296
Nine	36	63	90	117	144	171	198	225	252	279	306	333
Ten	40	70	100	130	160	190	220	250	280	310	340	370
Eleven	44	77	110	144	178	212	246	280	314	348	382	416
Twelve	48	84	120	156	192	228	264	300	336	372	408	444
Thirteen	52	91	130	168	204	240	276	312	348	384	420	456
Fourteen	56	98	140	180	216	252	288	324	360	396	432	468
Fifteen	60	105	150	192	228	264	300	336	372	408	444	480
Sixteen	64	112	160	204	240	276	312	348	384	420	456	492
Seventeen	68	119	170	216	252	288	324	360	396	432	468	504
Eighteen	72	126	180	228	264	300	336	372	408	444	480	516
Nineteen	76	133	190	240	276	312	348	384	420	456	492	528
Twenty	80	140	200	252	288	324	360	396	432	468	504	540

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

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Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.
Funeral notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

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JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE.

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Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2d Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Courts.

HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE,

Attorneys at Law.

23 Natchez Street.

(Morgan's Building.)

New Orleans, La.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY JULY 30 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

RESULT OF USURPATION.

At the stage at which the proceedings, preliminary to the sitting of the Party Convention which has been summoned for August 9, have arrived, we do not believe that there is any other course open than the holding of *Two Conventions* of the Republican Party. We have been laboring not to believe such a pitiable sight possible; but the pressing conviction which the revelation of circumstances daily urges upon us, hardly leaves us a peg now "to hang a doubt on."

The reasons for this probability are, that the State Central Committee has usurped the Constitutional power of the people and has undertaken to appoint Parish Committees, who in turn are to elect delegates to represent the people of such respective parishes, as they may be in. And the State Committee are bold enough to urge as their reasons for this unauthorized assumption, that "there exists no Parish Committee." Suppose we admit the plea. Are there no people in the parishes to elect Parish Committees? But say they, we have not time left now. We say you have, and plenty of it at that. But if there is no time, who omitted to give time, but the State Committee? They knew full well, all the time prior to their issuing the call, what parishes had committees and which had none.

From their conduct throughout, it now appears evident that the exigency was foreseen, if not created and this outrageous method of meeting it resolved on. Whether the results of such an ignoring of the popular voice end immediately in the overthrow and repudiation of the State Central Committee or not, it will not be without its lessons and its results at a period not distant.

Another and a still more serious and forcible reason for believing that there will be two Conventions is, on account of the Committee unduly requiring the Credentials of Delegates to be sent to them. Is there any parallel to this in the history of the Republican Party? Where is the reason, the sense in sending the credentials to the Committee? Will they dare to assume the powers of the Convention and pass upon the qualifications of men who are constitutionally the Creators of the State Central Committee? We scarcely believe that even the urging of the Gods would drive them to such preparation for destruction.

Our hypothesis is this: the Committee expect to carry the Convention. They will of course then have the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, and they will make a mockery by sending in for consideration only the Credentials which have been sent to them; and exclude, for contumacy, all those who declined to obey the usurpation.

These two infractions, these high handed usurpations of the powers of the people will in our estimation demand a popular rebuke; and we have no doubt that from the present temper and attitude of the belligerents that two Conventions

will assemble in this city early in August.

If such is the case, it behoves the leaders of the Republican Party, who love principles far beyond the men who may be embodying them, and even exemplifying them, to see to it that one of these Conventions will be constitutional.

If we argue at this late day to go into the reorganization of the party, let us go; but by all means let the foundation on which we build be of such material as will endure the rain and the wind and the storm.

STOP AND THINK.

There is a natural tendency in human nature to settle, by physical collisions, difficulties which belong only to the arena of debate; and when this tendency manifests itself among rougher, things and pug uglier, it is excusable simply on the ground that men as well as beasts will use their natural weapons of defense. But when the ripest intelligence and the widest experience combine to inveigle muscle to an assistance of opinion we are forced to the conclusion that the cause is a very weak, or a very bad one.

It is impossible for any impartial observer to notice the tactics of the disorganizers in our party without being led to the conclusion that the disorganizers are in the wrong as to the political stand they take.

Having conferred upon the Governor of this State, judicial, civil and political powers, under an exigency which all understood with a unanimity which did honor to party discipline, in the confident hope of the very best results, for the purpose of preventing a vigilant, unscrupulous and implacable enemy from destroying the fruits of reconstruction a faction in our party are trying to undo their own work, to bring dishonor upon the men of their own choosing, and to curse the State by the return of those laws which will compel the colored man to work for those who may create vagrant laws, deprive him of his right to the soil and degrade him from the position which the 15th Amendment has lifted him. To this end they send their emissaries around to wards, and even to mass meetings to break them up by noisy demonstrations or actual violence.

On Friday night a Mass Meeting was held in Mechanics Institute, called by the supporters of Governor Warmoth in the third ward, to secure to the members thereof the rights denied them in the Mother Club, with a view of harmonizing our people and of securing unity in the Republican party; but instead of reaching those laudable ends, the meeting was turned into a disgraceful rabble by the presence of many of those, and we were sorry to notice many Custom House men among them, seem to have come for no other purpose than to defeat the right of free speech.

Where do these men sleep o' nights and what do they do in the day time that they have the leisure and the hardihood to try to break up an orderly and impartial Republican meeting? We know that there is more than the usual amount of employees in the Custom House, and we have our suspicions, that the service does not require them, but Friday night's experience has convinced us that the Custom House need them for such political ends as will help to secure the votes of the people in favor of a set of men who, however honest they may be, are not only mistaken as to the condition of politics, but who also are, by their thuggism, the worst enemies to the national administration.

Can it be that our people will be deceived? Will they, upon the most frivolous pretext covering the ambition of some candidate for Governor or in the Custom House, barter away their liberties, insult their race and wrap themselves in a mantle of calamity?

Is free speech to be crushed out, and ordered to depart from our deliberations, and eminent members of our race insulted by disapprobation while upon the speaker's stand at the suggestion of some aspirant for the gubernatorial chair, who proves his love for the negro by appointing the first one in his office, not from love of our race or recognition of the negro's merit, but simply out of revenge to his supposed rival for the chief position in the State?

Rapides.—The Republican Committee of the above Parish met in Alexandria in the 22nd inst. and elected the following Gentlemen to the approaching Party Convention: Hons. G. Y. Kelo, Wm. Crawford, and Alphonse Baillo, Rep.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

It is strange the national administration cannot see the effect of its interference in our local party politics. Has it forgotten Tennessee? It will be remembered that Gov. Senator was an unquestionable Republican, but the leading Republican politicians and the Federal Office Holders were opposed to him, on the ground that he was elected on the supposed corruption of the Brownlow administration would be hidden, he being a friend of Ex. Gov. Brownlow; and so violent were their attacks and so numerous their charges against him, that the Republican Party of Tennessee was actually weaned away from him, or in other words he was ignominiously driven out of it, (as some of our wordy leaders are now trying to do with Gov. Warmoth) and he naturally accepted shelter under the only roof left him, and made a common war against these would be leaders, and the Federal appointees combined. We all know the result, he not only elected himself, but he also elected a Legislature that was against the colored people, and among their earliest acts were some repeal of the Civil Rights, Educational and Klu-Klux laws; and without a doubt the same thing will occur in Louisiana, if the Federal Office Holders here are much longer permitted to use their patronage to divide the Republican Party.

PUT OUT THE LIGHTS.

This reprehensible and dangerous practice is threatening to find admirers, among some of the misguided and reckless men of both wings of the Republican party in the city. In a club in Algiers a few nights since, matters of a quarrelsome nature were at their height and a collision probably impending, when of all times in the world, truth and manliness and courage, fair dealing and humanity dictated, that there should be "light on the subject," a demand was made to "put out the lights" and involve men in the heat of passion and an incipient thirst for instant revenge, in gloom, to inaugurate deeds of darkness, to involve friend and foe in the work of mutual defence, and mutual destruction. Happily the effort only succeeded in getting a part of the lights extinguished. In an uptown club two or three nights ago, we learn that a similar demand was made. In this case there was a happy miscarriage of the malign purpose.

We allude to these matters, because we desire to appeal to the common sense of those who are identified with such things to cease their madness. What are you heating your blood and your brains to such a temperature as would drive you to imbrue your hands in the blood of your brother? Can you not agree to differ in your choice of men? Consider whether, when you have crippled an antagonist, spread desolation around you, taken the life perhaps of your "own familiar friend" have you advanced the interests you were contending for, or whether you have created a popular reaction against you, which in itself is overwhelming testimony against the adoption of violence, the resort to war in times of peace.

Believe us friends, the results you are respectively aiming at are not attainable in this, nor in any similar way. Return to a period of reason, restrain the disposition to quarrelsome and violence, and above all never in your club meetings so far forget your obligations to civilization as to encourage, or make a call to "put out the lights."

A correspondent in Opelousas sends us the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, for the third division, which we publish. Our informant states that there are twenty-four schools opened in the Parish of St. Landry, teaching seven hundred and eighty-eight children, at an expense of fourteen hundred and ninety-five dollars a month; and that out of all this machinery there are but two schools opened to Colored Children, one in Opelousas, and one in Washington. He further informs us that out of the seven hundred and eighty-eight children who attend the schools, only eighty-eight are Colored.

THE LAFAYETTE ELECTION.—There is an effort on foot to cheat Messrs. Wm. Murrell and Oscar Crevier out of their seats in the Convention. Pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Stevens the Secretary of the Convention to procure Credentials for Messrs Taylor (who was President of the Convention) and Bibolet. This Secretary is in the City and has announced his willingness to give credentials to any persons Messrs "Packard and Dunn" tell him. To this complexion have we come at last.

COMMUNICATED.

At the general election of 1868, under the present Constitution, the above named gentleman was elected Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, by an overwhelming majority. Since Mr. Dunn's accession to the Presidency of the Senate, he has thrice received the unanimous thanks of that body for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has performed his difficult duties. At the time of the organization of the State Senate when Gen. Buchanan sent an officer of the army to Governor Dunn with instructions to call the Senate roll as he (Buchanan) had returned it (i. e. 18 Rep's 18 Dem's) Dunn, at the imminent risk of his life refused to consider Gen. Buchanan's master, and had the Senate roll called and demanded the test oath, as the test of qualification for membership and refused to consider Anthony Sambola, in any manner whatever a member, but admitted Hugh J. Campbell as a Senator, thus giving nineteen Republican seats in that body. General Grant was appealed to and he refused to sustain Gov. Dunn in the attitude he had taken. Yet Dunn persisted in being correct, and would not reverse his acts. To Mr. Dunn is therefore due the credit of having saved this State to the Republican Party.

Yet to-day he is hunted down with as much persistency as the hunters of Asia show in their efforts to capture or destroy the tiger, leopard, or lion, in their native wilds. Why is it, that Mr. Warmoth is the leader and Messrs Campbell, Gockrem, Shaw, Bonzano and others are now using their efforts to destroy Mr. Dunn's influence with the colored voters? Why do they bribe colored men with offices and promises of office, and employ other colored men as street scavengers, and force colored policemen to vote, to curtail and destroy Mr. Dunn politically? It is because they have been unable to get him to swerve one iota from the path of duty to his race and to his true and tried friends. He has rendered himself however obnoxious to that class of white Republicans, who want the negroes vote, but are opposed to voting for the negro.

The people whose color renders them obnoxious, "are the negroes." Mr. Dunn is of that class. Can colored men then afford to go back on him, because for this day you hold a position from Governor Warmoth or his creatures that gives you a living? Never let it be said that the negro lost his influence and control of the Republican party of Louisiana, by his love of Official Pap, issued to him by H. C. Warmoth.

The above copied from the Custom House organ is intended as a compliment to Lt. Gov. Dunn, and we cheerfully give it place in our columns as we desire to call special attention to one or two items in it.

First: It says Governor Dunn "refused to consider Anthony Sambola in any manner whatever a member, but admitted Hugh J. Campbell as a Senator!"

If this be true is it not strange that Gov. Dunn did not admit P. S. S. Pinchback an unquestionable Republican and a colored man? Eh!

Second: We most emphatically deny that any colored man in the employ of the State Administration, or holding office under it, wishes to destroy Gov. Dunn's political influence. But they do desire and intend that Gov. Dunn's friends shall not destroy their political influence with impunity, by the publication of such articles as this, charging colored men with being bribed with offices, etc., to destroy Gov. Dunn politically; and here we may add, that if holding office under the parties you sustain be bribery, may we not with equal justice claim that every man in the employment of the Custom House people have been bribed?

Lastly: In answer to his closing interrogatories we will ask, can colored men afford to go back on other colored men whose records will lose none of its brightness by being compared with his; and endanger the success of the Republican party simply to gratify some ambitious men who are to-day using Governor Dunn for their own selfish purposes? Never, never let it be said, that the negro lost his influence and a Republican government in Louisiana, because a set of hungry politicians have determined that they will have control of this State, or divide the colored vote; and thereby turn the State over to the Democratic party.

DEPARTED.—Internal Revenue Collector Stockdale, who tried a little gag game on the Twelfth Ward Radical Club, and got "clanked out," as the boys tell it, concluded he wasn't much account in politics this campaign, and has gone home to Illinois. We don't think the Custom House faction, however, less any very effective strength by this departure.

NATIONAL ISSUES.

There can be but two things influencing the Democracy in their effort at a new departure. One is the belief that they can cajole their enemies, and the other to deceive their friends. By pretending to accept doctrines against which they have always fought, and to endorse a policy which placed them *hors de combat* they reckoned on utilizing that large fringe of nobodies, and know-nothings who believe themselves to be the ornaments of all party habiliments. They hitch on as they think in the right time, and in the right place; but they neither add too nor detract from the essential qualities of any political organization.

If we bear this in mind we shall be assured of the issues on both sides in the coming contest. In the youth hood of a party the gigantic vigor of principle will always prove too strong for the inordinate ambition of men, but when decrepitude draws on apace there comes with it a chronic effort to swap horses while crossing a stream.

It is said for instance that the new departure men are willing to accept our principles if we will accept their men. They will abandon, it is promised their fight against the constitutionality of the amendments if we will share the power of a triumphant majority with them. They will not have Grant because he is an old departist, or more properly because he is the conqueror of the old departist from the Union. They will not fight reconstruction, because it is an accomplished fact; but they will call themselves Democrats although the spirit of democracy has departed, and they will attempt to conciliate their enemies when their antagonism is really more valuable than their efforts at conciliation.

No one need be deceived in this matter, for the simple reason that until we gather the fruits of reconstruction to other party can share the profits and the honors of a great party, and united people. The principal issues involved, are the rights of all citizens to think, speak, and act for themselves, the rights of the States, to manage their own affairs subject to the constitution of the United States, and the third grand issue is whether the achievements in favor of liberty are to be abandoned or maintained.

Now it seems to us that the principal ground upon which for us to stand is faithfulness to our party and principles, and to this end we should support the State Administration of every Southern State with a view of confining the National Administration. These issues involve the rights of our race, they will show the repentance of those who fought the Union, and which will guarantee the freedom of both white and colored men in a united nation.

These being the facts let every colored man determine to stand to the true principles of the party as they have been known in the past, and refuse to be misled by the various contestants in our State for the important positions which are to be assigned by the Convention of 1872.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

THE OLIVER BROTHERS.

These gentlemen are popular with the people of St. James Parish. They have been tried and never found wanting when the rights and liberties of their race were imperilled. They are staunch supporters of the State Administration, and faithful to all its Republican measures.

The disorganizing faction of our party want to control St. James Parish, and to do this the Olivers must be got rid of. So convenient tools were found, and they were seized, and dragged from their homes to a neighboring parish, on a charge upon which they had already stood trial and been acquitted by an honest and impartial jury. A hearing—even the right of *habeas corpus* was refused them. Governor Warmoth, as in duty bound as a just man and official, released these outraged and insulted men by Executive order.

Hence, all the Democratic organs and Klu-Klux defenders set up a howl of indignation and horror at the Governor's action.

A GOOD SIGN.

The enthusiasm of the ward clubs in this city equals that usually manifested on the eve of a general election, and is one of the most gratifying auguries for the future of the Republican party that could be given. With a few not very important exceptions the enthusiastic demonstrations have taken form in the adoption of resolutions endorsing General Grant and Governor Warmoth, and vigorously denunciative of those who are seeking to weaken us and strengthen the Klu-Klux Democracy by creating dissensions in our party. The columns of our big brother on Camp street, are daily laden with political good cheer of this sort, and its "political" department has consequently become most interesting reading, unsolicited and patriotic Republicanism and a messenger of evil tidings to their enemies. The country parishes are also boldly proclaiming for peace and good will, and disorganizers and bolters receive no quarter or mercy.

It is not too early to proclaim, that the 9th of August Convention will promptly lay the demon of discord, and strengthen securely the armor of the giant Republicanism for the momentous struggle in 1872. Let there be no stay in the good work until Victory is emblazoned on our banners.

LET US HAVE THEM!

The *Picayune* denies for the Customhouse officials, that they have increased their force of employees for political purposes; whereupon the *Republican* declares that if it is intended for a challenge, it will print the names of the men so furnished with positions.

We think the *Republican* should give us the names. When these men are turned out of the granite building next month, they will seek employment under the State and city to the possible ruling out of men who never wandered in dark and devious ways, and in very doubtful Republican company. Those who have fallen from grace should be put on "probation" before being admitted to full fellowship in the church.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The recent outrage upon Senator Pinchback and his family, perpetrated by Jackson Railroad officials is awakening the public to a sense of the gross injustice and absurdity of such distinctions against a person merely on account of the shade of his cuticle, and in prosecuting his suit for damages in the courts, the Senator is doing that, for which the entire colored race must give him thanks. The country press have taken up the subject; and the mainly tone of the following from the *Madison Journal* entitles its editor to our warmest gratitude:

Some time since Senator Pinchback, of New Orleans, desired that his wife and children North for the benefit of their health. As they were to have no male companion, he was naturally anxious to provide for their comfort by saving the delicate wife and mother all the care and trouble that could be avoided. He consequently purchased tickets for one of the Pullman cars attached to the Jackson railroad, which runs through to Louisville without change. When the time of departure came, she and her children were refused admission, on the ground that she had a stain of negro blood in her veins. Senator Pinchback has sued the Jackson Railroad Company for damages, and we hope these in virtue, and honesty enough left in the courts of the country to teach the Yankee president of that company a lesson which shall be instructive to him and all other public carriers.

If there had been any pretence that Mrs. Pinchback was not a respectable woman; if there had been anything in her dress or manners, or that of her children, to exclude her from the cosmopolitan society of a railroad car, then it was an insult to the passengers in the ordinary case to place her and them in their midst. But there was nothing of this kind. It was a pure and wanton insult to the accident of blood; and as such let the company atone for it. If Mrs. Pinchback had been a slave and the servant of a white Senator's wife, in charge of her children, she would have had a berth in that Pullman car, or there would have been a mutiny among the female passengers. We remember once when traveling in the North, the conductor of a ladies car attempted to exclude the negro servant of a female acquaintance of ours. The superb dignity with which that female ordered the servant to precede her into the car; the scornful, defiant glance cast at that conductor, and the nervous gathering of those ample skirts to accommodate the person of that Southern lady to a seat beside her negro lady, was a picture worthy the pencil of the most gifted artist of that school of painters who are so fearful of racial equality.

We travel on steamboats and on railroad cars with gentlemen, thieves and adventurers of every description. What warrant that the very next room on a steamboat, or in the hotel is occupied by persons who could no more gain admittance to our families than the vilest parish clerk ever.

Do Louisiana Republicans see how it works. Can they make the Convention? We think so. Our bolting brethren must name their allies before they can decide any one.

walked the face of the earth. Do we consider ourselves degraded by this contact with the habits and interests of society Southern men and women to get rid of this nonsense about colored people on the steamboats, railroad cars, and in hotels. All the days of our lives we have met people in these places that we despised more than the meanest negro of our acquaintance. There is not a man or woman born in the State of Louisiana, but what is indebted to the negro for the kindest form, and there is not one but what would be willing to concede as a privilege if he were slave, what is now justly demanded as a right.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

USED AND DISCARDED.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, New Orleans, August 12, 1871.
Sir:—Orders from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury demand an immediate reduction of the force employed in this department. Therefore your services will be no longer required from and after this date.
Very Respectfully,
JOHN ROE,
Special Deputy Collector.

To Robt. Doe, Esq.
Do any of the deserving and estimable gentlemen, who so faithfully and arduously serve the government at the various ward club meetings, ever dream that a document similar to the above will come addressed in their names on or about the date designated? Whether they do or not, it will as surely be their lot, as it has been that of many others who credulously trusted "those in high station" in the past. Would it not be well to reflect in season whether a trumpety and temporary place is sufficient reward for any lack of fidelity to their party?

DISPATCHES.

SHREVEPORT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "LOUISIANIAN."

SHREVEPORT, July 28, 1871.

P. B. S. Pinchback,

Manager LOUISIANIAN:

W. W. Harper and C. W. Keel

ing elected delegates to State Convention by two thirds vote of Parish Committee.

C. C. ARNONE,

Pres't Ex. Com.

LATER

SHREVEPORT, June 28, 1871.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

The parish Republican Convention here last evening was numerously attended, eloquent speeches were delivered strongly advocating harmony and union in the party; the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First—Resolved, That we endorse the National Republican party and the Administration of which Gen. Grant is the worthy head.
Second—Resolved, That we heartily sustain and endorse our present chief executive officer Governor Henry Clay Warmoth whose persevering and fearless endeavors have elevated and sustained the Republican party of this State—That we cheerfully recognize and heartily appreciate the eminent services rendered by Lieutenant Governor Hon. Oscar J. Dunn and the members of the general assembly from this District.

Third—Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the entire unity and harmonious working of the party in the State, and deprecate strongly any action which may be taken in the ensuing Convention which shall not be for the good of the people, but in the interest of designing politicians, and in this connection we tender our sincere thanks to Senator Pinchback for the earnest and manly stand taken by him in advocating the true policy of his race and for the eloquent and able arguments he has advanced in favor of union and true Republicanism.
Fourth—Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention be requested to carry out the spirit embodied in the above resolutions:—Hon. Moses Sterrett and Rev. Samuel Armistead were elected delegates.

Capps

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

THIRD WARD IN ITS MIGHT.

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

A call having been publicly made for a mass meeting of the Third Ward Republicans to be held in Mechanics Institute, there was a lively response, and the large hall was filled to overflowing by active voters, men directly interested in the pending issues.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That on the second Monday following the day of their appointment of election, the Council shall hold its first meeting at the usual place of such meeting, until a city shall be erected, when the meeting shall be held at the place where the Mayor and administrators of departments elect, having presented and filed their certificates of election and qualification as herein provided shall enter upon their duties as specified in this act, and their predecessors shall turn over to them all books, papers, property, money and accounts pertaining to their offices and to the city of Shreveport.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That should a vacancy occur at any time after the first day of January, 1872, in the office of mayor or administrator of a department by death, resignation, or otherwise, more than three months preceding the expiration of his term of office the Council shall at their first meeting after the occurrence of said vacancy, order an election for a successor to fill the same, of which notice shall be given in the official journal ten days prior to said election; provided, that all vacancies occurring by death, resignation or failure to qualify prior to the first day of January, 1873, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, as provided by section four of this act. In case of a vacancy in the office of mayor, or in case of his illness or temporary absence, the administrator of the department of finance shall act as mayor pro tempore until a successor is duly appointed or elected and qualified, or during sickness or temporary absence. In case of a vacancy or similar temporary disability occurring in the office of any administrator the Mayor shall designate another administrator to act in his stead, ad interim. And all officers herein provided for shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city; he shall affix the seal of the corporation to all of its official acts; he shall see that the laws and ordinances are properly and faithfully executed; he shall be ex officio justice and conservator of the peace; he shall have general supervision of all matters relating to the discipline and efficiency of the police, the protection of the public and the private property, the preservation of public order and peace, and the enforcement of the city ordinances relative thereto; the houses of refuge and correction, and fighting the city; he shall call extra meetings of the Council whenever he shall deem the same necessary, or whenever three members of the same shall in writing, stating the object thereof, request him to do so; he shall from time to time lay before the Council a full statement of the affairs of the city. It shall be his duty to report to the Council all officers and persons employed by the city who fail to perform their duty, or commit an act for which they should be removed from office, and may in his discretion suspend any such officer or employee until the action of said Council to whom he shall report said suspension at their first meeting thereafter; he shall preside at the meetings of the Council, but shall have no vote therein except when there is a tie, in which case he shall have the casting vote; he shall sign and publish all ordinances and resolutions passed in due form by the Council, and such ordinances and resolutions shall thereupon have the force of law; he shall have general superintendence over the departments of administration, and shall lay before the Council every month the monthly reports herein-after required to be made to him by said departments. His term of office when elected shall be for two years. He shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly on his own warrant, countersigned by the Administrator of Public Accounts, and such a percentage of the fines assessed against offenders against the city ordinances as the Council may direct. He shall be permitted to appoint a clerk, at such a salary as the Council may authorize, and he shall exercise all the powers heretofore vested in the Mayor of the city of Shreveport under existing laws not inconsistent or in conflict with this charter.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the administration of the government and affairs of the city there shall be, in addition and subordinate to the executive powers of the Mayor, four separate departments, the heads of which shall be known as the administrators of said departments, and shall have the administration and special control of the same subject to the limitations imposed by this act or other laws or the ordinances or resolutions of the Council, to wit:

First—A department of finance which shall have general superintendence of all matters relating to the finances of the city of Shreveport and the receipt and disbursement of the same; he shall receive and collect all moneys, bills receivable, dues and assets belonging to the corporation, and shall deposit the same daily in such bank as the Council shall elect as the fiscal agent of the corporation, as hereinafter provided, keeping a separate deposit account for each specific fund, on account of which deposit is made; shall keep correct accounts of all indebtedness of the city, and make all disbursement for account of the same by checks on said bank, but shall make no payment or disbursement unless the claim, bill or account for the same shall have been audited by the administrator of the department of public accounts and be authorized by ordinance or resolution of the Council, and the warrant therefor shall be duly numbered and indorsed and filed in said department; shall keep correct account of the resources, revenue and disbursements of the corporation, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and members of the Council, shall regulate the collection of all taxes, licenses and dues which may be imposed by the Council; shall prescribe the mode and form of keeping the corporation's books and accounts in every department created by this act, and shall be vested with and perform such other functions and duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council.

Second—A department of improvements, which shall have general superintendence of all matters relating to the streets, sidewalks, pavements and wharves and the construction, cleansing and repairing the same; the construction and repairing of bridges and the drainage of the city; the superintendence of waterworks, schoolhouses, hospitals, asylums, markets, railroads, canals, weights and measures the fire department and manufactures, and shall be vested with and perform such other functions and duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Council.

Third—A department of public accounts, which shall have general superintendence of all claims and demands against the city of Shreveport, and of all contracts entered into by the city, shall keep a record of all ordinances making appropriations for general or special claims, shall issue warrants on the department of finance for the payment of claims, the said warrants to be consecutively numbered corresponding to the number of vouchers upon which they are issued, and shall specify the account or fund upon which they are drawn; shall, in the months of January and July in each year, lay before the Council a report claims and accounts against the warranted for during the preceding six months, with a full detail of the names of the persons to whom issued, the amount thereof, the number and date of the ordinance or resolution authorizing the same. The report shall also embrace a statement of the indebtedness of the city, showing in detail all outstanding obligations, their date, amount, to whom and for what issued, when due, and under what ordinances and resolutions authorized. It shall also contain estimates for the receipts and expenditures for the current six months. No warrant shall be drawn by said department on the department of finance unless there are funds in this department to meet the same, and the administrator of this department shall be vested with and perform such other functions and duties as may be prescribed by the Council and heretofore vested in the controller of the city of Shreveport under existing laws not in conflict or inconsistent with this act.

Fourth—A department of assessments, which shall have general superintendence of the assessment of all the property in the city of Shreveport, real or personal, for taxation, of the impositions of licenses on professions, trades and occupations, necessary to produce revenue sufficient to carry on the city government and pay outstanding debts and contingent expenses, and shall be vested with and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Council.

[CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

DEATH

4 times second,

14,400 times an hour,

345,600 times a day,

292,800 times a week,

10,368,000 times a month,

130,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH

THAN ANY KIND OF

IN MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfill all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven

Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL

THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, at a regular constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING

CASES..... \$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of

Watches in detail, gives the weight and

quality of the Cases, and all other information

necessary for an intelligent selection.

We will send you one of these

if before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Howard & Co.,

No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price

List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of

these Watches upon these conditions, and

have only been asked to refund the money

in three cases, and not one of these was

on account of dissatisfaction with the

Watch, but because the parties needed

the money more.

We have no Agents, and our prices

are the same to all. A REFUND OF

ORDERS OR REFUND OF A WATCH FROM

US AND IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING IF

HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THE

WARRANTS IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell

Waltham Watches in any fashion, Gold,

Plated, or Silver Cases whatever (these

are all other makes for Brass or German

Silver). The Waltham Watch is made of

a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do

not propose to sell it in any other way.

LAY EVERY ONE OUT FOR A FINE LAST

ADDRESS IN FULL.

HOWARD & CO.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.

No. 785 Broadway, New York.

STEAMBOATS.

ST. LOUIS

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE,

J. M. Warren, Master; will

leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 24,

JUNE 10, SATURDAY, JUNE 24,

JULY 8, SATURDAY, JULY 22,

For freight or passage apply on board,

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J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

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COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO

and the Bends.—The fine

passenger steamers of

this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all

points on the Memphis and Charleston

Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern

Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Rail-

road—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest

rates to all points East, West and North,

by all the various routes via Memphis

Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms se-

cured at General Office, 104 Common

street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,

104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,

87 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President,

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed

at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,

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MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET

COMPANY.

For St. Louis, Cairo,

Memphis and the Bends.

The steamers of this line will leave as

follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over

the Illinois Central Railroad to all

points on Arkansas, White and Cum-

berland rivers. Through bills of lading

and passenger tickets issued to all

points on the Upper Mississippi, as

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A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock</